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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Socialist Programme Party of Burma after receiving them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Socialist Programme Party of Burma

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 5 the delegation of the Socialist Programme Party of Burma on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Brigadier General Thaung Dan, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Programme Party of Burma, Member of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Commander of the Air Force of the Burmese People's Army.

Also present were Comrades Chong Jun Gi and Kim Yun Son, personages concerned.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the delegation of the Socialist Programme Party of Burma and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the leader the regards of His Excellency U Ne Win, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Programme Party of Burma and President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The leader expressed thanks for this and inquired after the health of His Excellency President U Ne Win.

Saying that both Korea and Burma advocate independence, the leader stated that for this commonness our two countries should further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields of politics, economy and culture, learning from each other's good experiences accumulated in the course of the struggle for the independent development of the nations.

Pointing out that while touring different places of Korea they saw for themselves the Korean people developing the economy of the country and advancing along the road of independence under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the head of the delegation stressed that Korea is boundlessly developing thanks to correct lines put forward by His Excellency President.

Giving his deep impressions of our socialist countryside in particular, the head of the delegation emphasized that Korea is the only country where distinctions between town and countryside are being so successfully diminished.

Back at home the delegation will convey to His Excellency President U Ne Win the precious words of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the warm hospitality accorded the delegation in Korea, the head of the delegation said.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Head of Bulgarian Government Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 11 Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the head of the Bulgarian government delegation to the 6th Meeting of the Korea-Bulgaria Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Commission.

Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, was present on the occasion.

Also present was Khristo Kelchev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country.

On the occasion the guest courteously conveyed the special greetings and warm congratulations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this, asked the guest to convey friendly regards to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and had a talk with him in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the leader arranged a luncheon in honour of the head of the delegation.

Chairman of Afro-Asian Affairs Research Institute of Liberal Democratic Party, Lower House Member of Japan, and His Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 9 Tokuma Utsunomiya, Lower House Member of Japan and Chairman of the Afro-Asian Affairs Research Institute of the Liberal Democratic Party, and his party on a visit to our country.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Comrade Kim Ju Yong, personage concerned, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of Chairman Tokuma Utsunomiya and his party to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the Chairman of the Afro-Asian Affairs Research Institute of the Liberal Democratic Party who is Lower House Member of Japan and his party.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Classical Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Languages

Immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, have been put out as collections and separate pamphlets in different foreign languages by the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the DPRK.

Carried with due respect in the front page of each book is the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chinese version of "Kim Il Sung, Selected Works", Vol. III contains the historic "Report of the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 11, 1961, and other speeches and concluding addresses delivered by him during the period from January 1961 to August 1963.

Besides, the Russian and English versions of the collection "Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists" include "On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies", the respected and beloved leader's September 17, 1972 answers to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun", and a series of his speeches, talks and answers.

Immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have also been brought out in pamphlet form: "Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside", "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause", "Answers to Questions Put by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslav Newspaper 'Vecernje Novosti'" and "Answers to the Questions Raised by 'l'Unita', Organ of the Italian Communist Party" in Chinese, Russian, German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic; "On Improving the Press and Students' Education", "To Bring About a Great Revolutionary Upswing in Socialist Construction", "On the Revolutionization and Working-Classization of Women", "On the Character and Tasks of the Trade Union in Socialist Society" and "On Improving Higher Education" in Chinese, Russian, Japanese, English and French; and "On Bringing About a Fresh Upswing in Socialist Economic Construction" in Chinese, Russian, Japanese, English, French and Spanish.

In addition to these the respected and beloved leader's immortal classical works have been published as separate pamphlets. They are the English and French editions of "The Results of the Agrarian Reform and Future Tasks" and "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front"; English edition of "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses"; Arabic editions of "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work"; German edition of "On Communist Education"; and Chinese, English and French editions of "Answers to the Questions Raised by Chief Editor of 'Al Sahafa', Organ of the Sudanese Government".

Chong Gyong Il

61st Enlarged Meeting of CC, DFRF Proposes to Convene Great National Congress Within This Year

The 61st Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held in Pyongyang on August 6 to discuss the problem "on early realization of the policy for convocation of a Great National Congress expounded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the five-point proposition for national reunification."

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

The meeting pointed out that today when three years have elapsed since the historic August 6 speech in which the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of holding north-south negotiations, the radiant vistas of national reunification which had been opened up before the nation disappeared owing to the treacherous manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the north-south relations have been brought back to where the dialogue was not started. The meeting stressed:

The present situation urgently demands that the policy of wide-range north-south negotiations be carried into effect more positively, the scope of the north-south dialogue widened and the cause of national reunification promoted.

The meeting adopted amid the warm approval and support of the attendants an "appeal to the south Korean people, political parties and social organizations and all the overseas compatriots organizations and compatriots abroad".

The appeal noted as follows:

We courteously propose to the various strata of the south Korean people, political parties, social organizations, individual personages and all the overseas compatriots organizations and compatriots abroad that a Great National Congress be convened at the earliest possible date, as was suggested in the five-point proposition of national reunification by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

The Great National Congress which has the mission to carve out the destiny of the nation should be attended by representatives of various sections of the people and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and by representatives of all the overseas compatriots organizations and compatriots abroad.

We consider that the sooner the Great National Congress is convened, the better it is. We hold that the Great National Congress should be convened within this year, because next year is a significant year in which we will greet the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Panmunjom or another place of our country may be fixed as the venue of the congress by mutual agreement.

In order to successfully facilitate the convocation of the Great National Congress a working-level meeting should be held with the participation of representatives of various strata of the people and all the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and overseas compatriots organizations and a joint preparatory committee be formed and bilateral or multilateral contacts should be made briskly between all the parties and organizations.

The appeal expressed its firm conviction that all the south Korean people, political parties, social organizations and individual personages and overseas compatriots that love the country and the nation and sincerely desire the reunification will actively support and respond to our patriotic proposal to convene a Great National Congress.

Pak Hae Chon

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Alfonso Lopez Michelsen** on the latter's assumption of office as President of the Republic of Colombia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message to **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President, and **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Cabinet, of the Republic of Singapore, greeting the 9th anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Singapore.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to General **Gillermo Rodriguez Lara**, President of the Republic of Ecuador, greeting the independence day of Ecuador.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent telegrams to **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; and **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, in reply to their messages sent to him on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to their message of sympathy sent in connection with the accident caused in "Zaluzi" chemical factory of Czechoslovakia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message of greetings from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the aggression of US imperialism.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; and Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Mohamed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Guidance Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the aggression of US imperialism.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq and the 6th anniversary of the victory of the July 17 revolution.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammad Daoud**, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Afghanistan.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **H. Kamuzu Banda**, President of the Republic of Malawi, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Malawi.

"President KIM IL SUNG Is the Great Leader Who Guides the Struggle for Liberation of All Mankind to Victory"

A Note of Travel in Korea by Kaname Hayashi, Japanese Economist

Japanese economist Kaname Hayashi, now back to Japan from his visit to our country, recently made public an article under the title: "President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Guides the Struggle for Liberation of All Mankind to Victory". Follows a translation of its full text:

My recent visit to Korea was the third one.

The first one was made in 1933. In those days I was engaged in the youth movement in Japan and went to Korea to shelter myself for the time being. In 1964 I paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the scientific and cultural delegation.

I found the latest visit more significant than the previous one, partly because during my visit after ten-year interval I saw with my own eyes the reality of the DPRK, where the building of a communist society was on the order of the day, and largely because I had a distinct understanding of the basic reasons for bringing about this wonderful reality, of the roots of the revolution.

The people in this country were dashing ahead in a body like the wind, toward a communist society which has till then been conceived only in theory and silhouetted in man's mind. What were uppermost in my mind at a glimpse of their noble spiritual world and all their wealth were the reverence and respect for President Kim Il Sung who had established the revolutionary traditions—the powerful undercurrent of all these successes—**and were a keen realization that President Kim Il Sung is the great leader who guides the struggle for liberation of all mankind to victory.**

Any visitor to the DPRK has an intense desire to have the honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world revolution. This is only too natural. I was no exception in this respect.

I, however, could hardly bring out that desire of mine, because I feared that it would be too much trespassing on his kindness if I had to myself even a fraction of the time of President Kim Il Sung who was working for the people day and night. So I said that it was my sheer desire to have a chance of climbing Mt. Paekdu-san.

A man who is eager to learn more deeply from President Kim Il Sung and have a deeper understanding of Korea, I wanted to close a chapter of my 80-year-long life by ascending the holy mountain of the revolution where President Kim Il Sung had waged the bloody struggle.

The officials of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries who acted as my guides told me that it would be far too much for a man as old as eighty to go up Mt. Paekdu-san. But I carried my decision into practice, and could enjoy atop it a bird's-eye view of the Paekdu plateau carpeted with beautiful flowers.

My impression was that the precious blood shed by the fighters of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army came into bloom beautifully to adorn Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, in the course of the revolution and construction which were progressing with giant strides at the speed of Chollima along the road to communism from socialism. This flower garden was, in a way, a symbol of the Republic, the earthly paradise for the people.

There was no doubt that the building of a communist society, though it existed in dreams as yet, was placed on the order of the day in this country.

The great people here under the banner of Juche had bravely pulled through difficulties and trials by their own efforts. Their hearts were brimming with conviction of their country's power and their own strength, with the pride and self-confidence in their nation.

The people were stirring up a tempest of the revolution. All of them were living like brothers without a speck of taint, picturing to themselves the most beautiful spiritual world of man.

Such human relations as can be seen in this country had remained a mere dream and had been regarded as something unattainable.

It was in those relations that I saw the vitality of the Juche philosophy expounded by President Kim Il Sung and the excellent fruition of his policy of capturing the ideological fortress along with the material fortress.

People call Pyongyang a beautiful modern city lying in a park. This is not confined to Pyongyang. The same is true of Hamhung and Kaesong. Sariwon stands out from others. All the cities preserve their distinctive features. None of them are affected by pollution.

Light industry, not to speak of heavy industry, made a fast development to meet the demand of the people for consumer goods to the full.

What struck me most was that there were little differences in the living standards of the people, no matter where they live, either in Pyongyang or in the village at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san where I went. All local towns were taking after Pyongyang.

When I saw the stirring reality of Korea which had undergone changes beyond recognition, a memory stole back to my mind—the memory about what a worker had told me during my visit to this country in 1964.

"I cannot say as yet everything is going well," he said, "but come to us five or ten years later. It is our conviction that we will be living in the best country, the envy of the world's people".

Now, what a remarkable change took place in Korea during the last decade, as predicted by the workert

As I still remember, I found myself in a shroud of untold grief at the sight of the misery of Korea, the then colony of Japanese imperialism, during my first visit to Korea in 1933.

At that time, though I did not know all about the state of things in the world, I wondered what would become of this country which had been proud of the beauty peculiar to Oriental culture, and this thought made my heart ache.

In those days, however, the Korean people had not simply remained a prey to grief, as I can see it now. They had lived and fought through years of storm and stress, gritting the teeth now and then calling on the name of General Kim Il Sung, the national hero, who was knocking down the robber Japanese imperialists, crossing and recrossing the mountains of Paekdu-san range.

I visited Pochonbo, Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong, Mupo and Taehongdan and Sinsadong; I walked on along the same course as President Kim Il Sung had taken in command of the anti-Japanese guerillas, following the great footmarks he had left there.

The tour of the old battle sites of the revolution deepened my conviction that the source of the worker's full confidence in a distant future and of the strength of the Korean people lay in the glorious and brilliant revolutionary traditions established by President Kim Il Sung.

The purpose of my visit to the

(Continued on Page 3)

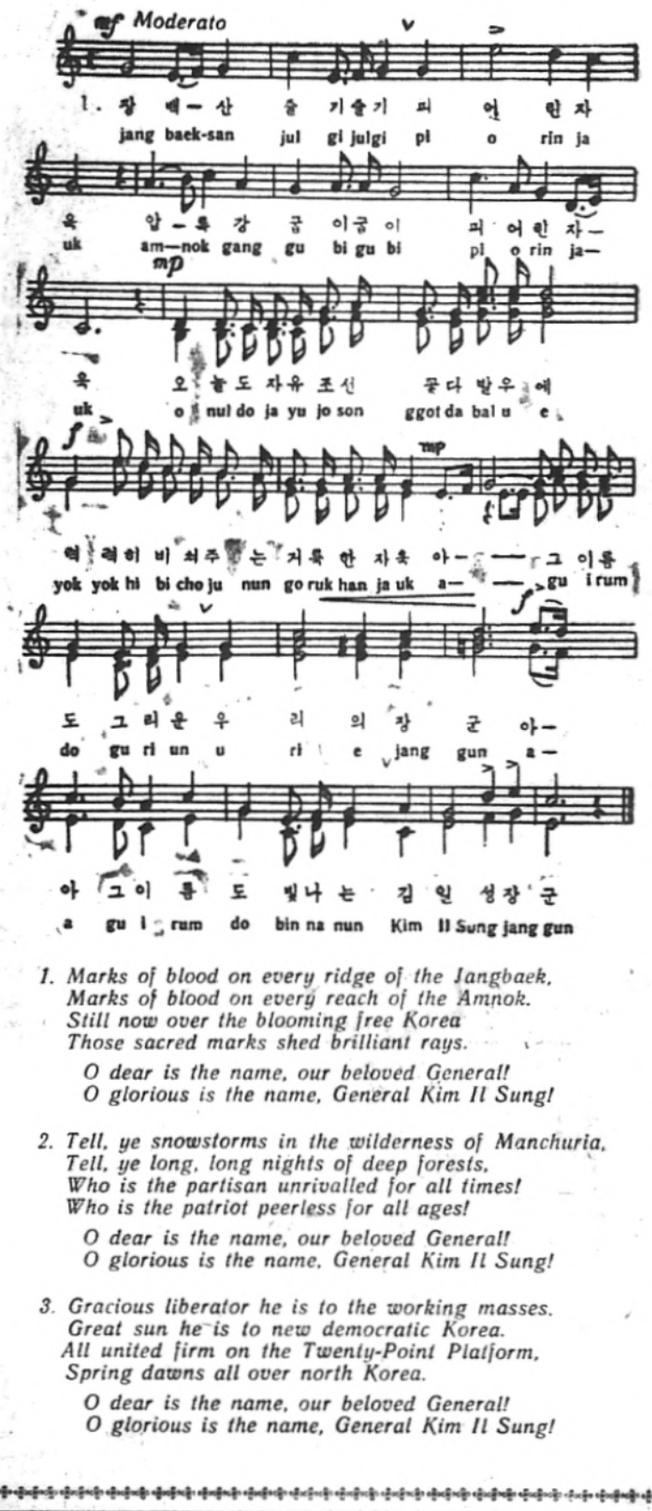
The "Song of General Kim Il Sung" is a hymn expressing the loyalty of our people. It is dedicated to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, who realized the cause of fatherland restoration by defeating the robber Japanese imperialists, opened up a new era of socialism and communism in our country and has led our people to bring about epoch-making change and enjoy boundless happiness, overcoming manifold hardships and trials.

This song overflows with our people's feeling of reverence for the leader. They sing it from the bottom of their hearts at the happiest moment. Even at the hardest time they do so and derive fresh courage and strength.

That is why this song is regarded as the banner of victory in the revolution and construction and as the pledge of infinite allegiance to the leader.

Song of General KIM IL SUNG

Words by Li Chan
Music by Kim Won Gyun



1. Marks of blood on every ridge of the Jangbaek,
Marks of blood on every reach of the Amnok.
Still now over the blooming free Korea
Those sacred marks shed brilliant rays.

O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!

2. Tell, ye snowstorms in the wilderness of Manchuria,
Tell, ye long, long nights of deep forests,
Who is the partisan unrivalled for all times!
Who is the patriot peerless for all ages!

O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!

3. Gracious liberator he is to the working masses.
Great sun he is to new democratic Korea.
All united firm on the Twenty-Point Platform,
Spring dawns all over north Korea.

O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is Legendary Hero Who Led the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle to Victory

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great leader who became world-renowned as the sun of the nation and as a legendary hero, for he embarked on the road of the revolution in his early years, blazed the path for the Korean revolution to follow, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and restored the lost country.

The Korean people consider it to be an immense pride and honour to live a life and make revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and their hearts are aglow with intense loyalty to him.

(1)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the lodestar of liberation of our people and a great sun of the nation that brought the dawn of national resurrection to our people and paved the way for the restoration of the country in the days when Korea was going through a tragic age of national sufferings because the dark cloud of statelessness was hanging low. It was not until his birth that a great sun of the nation rose from the horizon of the Korean revolution.

The 1920's was years marked by the bitterest national sufferings our people had ever undergone.

The times and the people called for the rising of a great sun that would illumine the road to regeneration of the nation in distress and darkness, for the appearance of an outstanding leader who would deliver the revolution from the crisis and lead it straight along the road of victory.

It was at this juncture that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our people, led the van in the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We could not just look on the bestialities perpetrated by the burglarious aggressors of Japanese imperialism and the tragic lot of our fellow countrymen who, deprived of their nation, were going in rags and hungry, maltreated and humiliated. We started our struggle with a firm determination to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain our lost homeland at all costs and save our people from distress."

The leader, sharing with the people the grief and distress caused by statelessness, formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first organization with the Marxist-Leninist programme of struggle in the history of our country, already in 1926, at the age of 14, and he conducted the intensive, revolutionary activities in Kirin, Itung, Huaife and other vast areas and paved the way for the Korean revolution.

With extraordinary intelligence and insight the respected and beloved leader traversed the untrodden path of the revolution, planning by himself how to carry it on: He fathered the immortal Juche idea, the great guiding idea of our age and, basing himself on this idea, advanced the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines for the Korean revolution, the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle included.

As a result, our people's struggle to regain the sovereignty of the country and safeguard the dignity and honour of the nation was raised to a new, higher stage, and a broad avenue was opened before our people—one that would lead to the restoration of the country and the resurrection of the nation.

In this way, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came forward and opened up the way lying ahead of the Korean revolution. It was the greatest event that ushered in a new era of the revolution, a new age of historic importance.

Our people found themselves bathed in the rays shed by the Juche idea of the great leader, and were rallied closely under the banner of Juche uplifted by him.

From the moment our people had the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader, they held him in high esteem as the sun of the nation and as the lodestar of our liberation, entrusting their destiny entirely to him and revering and respecting him immensely.

It was too natural that he became widely known among the people as their leader. At first they called him, Il Sung meaning "one star", to express their ardent wish that he become a lodestar that would glimmer over the path lying in darkness—a path to be taken by the country. But they were not satisfied with that. How can we call so great a leader of the nation like that, they thought. It was their ardent desire that he would become the Sun, rather than one star. The leader's name was changed into the characters Il Sung, meaning "becoming the Sun." Such was how the people called him Comrade Kim Il Sung to express their immeasurable respect for him.

(2)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, who organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle with his strategy and tactics of genius and his superb commanding ability, routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and won the cause of the country's restoration with masterly skill.

He founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Korean people's first revolutionary armed force, in Antu in April 1932 and declared war against the wicked aggressors of Japanese imperialism.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle directed by the great leader was not only a sacred, anti-imperialist national-liberation war that aimed at freeing our people from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule but also was a fierce, revolutionary war on which hinged the destiny of the country and the nation and was a bloody showdown with the robber Japanese imperialists.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by our people was attended by the difficulty unprecedented in history: In the course of the struggle the most complex and hard tasks, political and military, the like of which none had ever tackled, had to be carried out by a new method.

Holding aloft the banner of the immortal Juche idea, the leader put forward the Juche-motivated lines and policies, worked out the brilliant strategy and tactics in a unique way at each stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the revolutionary war of entirely new type none had ever gone through—and brought about continued upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centering on the armed struggle.

The leader ensured correct political guidance of the general Korean revolution on the one hand and, on the other, advanced for the first time in history the ingenious guerilla strategy and tactics and specific method of war, put them into practice successfully and achieved such a miraculous success as to overpower the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with the politico-ideological, strategic and tactical superiority.

The leader originated the basic principle of guerilla warfare, the principle of preserving our own forces to the maximum while putting the enemy forces out of action as much as possible, and wiped out the enemy everywhere he operated, by applying flexible tactics of concentration, dispersion and quick movement of the guerillas in accordance with that principle.

In the winter of 1933 the Japanese imperialists mobilized large units thousands strong in the full-scale "punitive operations" against the Hsiaowangching guerilla base. Their aim in this operation was to annihilate the fledgling KPRA and destroy the newly-established revolutionary bases at a blow. They bragged that "the communist troops shall be annihilated this winter".

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great strategist, lost no time in trying a new tactics. He judged that it would be reckless to confine his units to defence in an area against the enemy intent on "encircling operations". So, he led some units to break through the enemy's line and hit them in the rear, and threw them into utter confusion.

The enemy, given blows from behind all of a sudden, was dumbfounded and trembled with fear, wondering: "How on earth the flames flared up at our back? The guerillas are supposed to have been encircled by us, aren't they?" They eventually had to lift their tight cordon and take flight helter-skelter.

The people were delighted at the news of the victorious battle. Everywhere they were in great animation and highly praised the leader, saying: "General Kim Il Sung is a well-known general for he is defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors, commanding the Korean troops," and "General Kim Il Sung is a famous general who was born of Heaven". They talked lively about his brilliant intelligence and strategy and ingenious commanding ability.

Many were legendary tales about the respected and beloved leader; some were related to establishment of the Paekdu-san bases and some to the KPRA's historic advance to the homeland.

The Japanese imperialists became even more frantic in their "punitive operations" against the KPRA in the areas of Mt. Paekdu-san since 1937. They adopted the "combing tactics" to prevent the KPRA from slipping away.

In order to counter this tactics the leader applied the flexible tactics by which large-unit activities were well combined with small-unit ones and thus he took the lead in battles. As a result, the enemy failed in their "punitive operations", knocked down in succession.

The news that the leader advanced to the area of Mt. Paekdu-san and manipulated the large units of Japanese imperialism at will afforded great satisfaction to the people. They said in praise: "With his magical power and skill, General Kim Il Sung attacks the enemy on both sides of the mountains and in the west and in the east simultaneously, and wipes them out" and "General Kim Il Sung can make the land contract, drawing mountains towards himself as he likes." The people's hearts were filled with reverence for the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted vigorous, military activities in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, dealt a mortal blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were running wild in their attempt to invade the continent and shook their system of colonial rule to its very foundation.

The Japanese imperialists put into action a million-strong Kwantung Army in their frantic "blockade operations" and "encircling operations", combing the mountains and valleys in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, where the KPRA units were operating.

Seeing through the enemy's vicious plan in time, the leader changed the tactics he had previously applied and carried on large-unit circling operations, moving his units swiftly along the predesignated secret route.

A notorious Japanese killer-general whose units had been wiped out in this large-unit circling operations cried in despair: "The communist troops' strategy and tactics would make even the god weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics."

As seen from the above, the tactics and the Juche-based method of warfare applied by the leader were so ingenious, flexible, diversified and unique that none would think them out unless he had such "mysterious power as mastery of astrology".

The tactics worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were most flexible and diversified. He massed his soldiers, dispersed and moved them freely to make them appear before the enemy at any place and at any time. He would attack the west while making sounds in the east, and crushing the enemy both in the east and west at the same time. He would isolate the enemy and knock them out. He would lure the enemy in one place into a vantage point with small units and hit them hard all of a sudden. He would let his units slip in between the enemies and slip out from the flank, thus leaving them to fight among themselves. He would pretend to move far away, but come right under the nose of the enemy or would attack the enemy, move off to cover a thousand *ri* at a stretch and throw the enemy forces into confusion.

By applying these ingenious, flexible and diversified tactics dexterously, he would put the enemy into passive and defensive position.

Consequently, the bodies of the enemy mowed down in heaps lay in the rugged mountains in Changpai and the valleys along the Amnok-gang and Tumangang Rivers. A few could escape from these terrible places to survive.

The legendary tales about the leader were every now and then on the lips of the people and gave them fresh strength and hope for the restoration of the fatherland. Little wonder that they often whispered between themselves: "General Kim Il Sung has great art of land contraction, drawing the earth toward himself, and is mowing down the Japanese dwarfs in heaps. Korea will soon become independent."

Thus, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became the sun of the nation and legendary hero who brought the dawn of national liberation to our people and served as a beacon of hope for them.

It was indeed thanks to the brilliant strategy and tactics and the superb leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, legendary hero, great strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander that our people could knock down the vicious aggressors of Japanese imperialism and finally greet a bright morn of the restoration of the lost country.

• • •

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero who won the historic cause of the national liberation, is now leading our people straight along the road of victory by displaying resourcefulness, boldness and courage as he did in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He wrought one marvellous miracle after another in this country which had once been reduced to heaps of ashes—the hitherto-unknown miracles as the world's people say; and he made us the people of "heroic Korea," a "country of heroes."

Indeed, he is a great legendary hero, iron-willed hero, hero of creation and construction and hero for all ages, who vanquished the two formidable foes, US and Japanese imperialisms, and carried out the two social revolutions, in a single generation.

Therefore, the world's people are giving the great leader stormy cheers in admiration with these impressive words: "Korea has produced the hero of 20th century" and "Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the hero of 20th century but also the hero for all ages".

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Is the Sun of the Nation, Say South Korean People

The south Korean people who live under brutal fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi hangmen boundlessly respect and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They recognize that it was he who organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, liberated the country and delivered our unfortunate people. So, they hold him in high esteem as the sun of the nation, the legendary hero and the lodestar of people.

A university student said:

"The story of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his early years gave me immeasurably great courage and new strength. Already in his early years he stepped out onto the battlefield of revolution with a firm resolve to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate the country. So, we say Marshal Kim Il Sung is peerless patriot, national hero, outstanding revolutionary leader and great sun of all people."

Referring to Marshal Kim Il Sung's art of command, Mr. Li who was once lumberjack in the northeastern China, said to his colleagues with these words:

"I was living in Latzukou. At that time Japanese aggressors dared not come to this area. I heard that General Kim Il Sung was crossing and recrossing over the mountains and rivers to wipe out the Japanese troops. Legends spread among the people that he came down from heaven. We were greatly relieved at the news that the General who was born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san would defeat the Japanese aggressors and liberate our country."

A resident said with pride:

"General Kim Il Sung used to make sudden attacks on the Japanese aggressors, using the diversified tactics and the tactics of moving with preternatural swiftness. The war methods of guerillas not being found in any book on military science, they were beyond imagination. Really the guerilla tactics created and employed by General Kim Il Sung were original tactics and ever-victorious, invincible ones that could not be found in any book on military science."

An intellectual said:

"For 36 years our people had been held in the shackles of slavery under Japanese imperialist rule. Never before in Korea's history of 5,000 years had there been these years of great sufferings. Our land was filled with sorrow and despair. At this grave juncture a morning star arose. It was our national hero, General Kim Il Sung. He was the beacon of hope to our people. General Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, the enemies of our nation and apostates to our history; he wreaked the nation's vengeance on them, fighting in the blizzard-driving forests of Mt. Paekdu-san and in the vast wilderness of that foreign land, Manchuria. The General is, indeed, the hope and sun of our nation."

Therefore, the south Korean people today are fighting with a firm conviction that the national reunification will be achieved only under the guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Li, a young worker living in Seoul, said:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung is an outstanding person of the century. He fathered the Juche idea reflecting the trend of our times; under the banner of this idea he built north Korea into a mighty country as we see today. It is the leader who lights the way to the reunification reflecting the aspiration and desire of the nation. Truly, Marshal Kim Il Sung is the sun and hero of the nation."

Final Decisive Battle for National Liberation

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the task of revolutionaries of every country to define a scientific, careful method of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friends and enemies; they must accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by cultivating the nucleus and awakening the masses in the trying crucible of revolution, unfolding an active struggle, yet circumventing the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times. And it is their task to make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event. Once the revolutionary situation is created, they should seize the opportunity without hesitation and rise up in a showdown to shatter the reactionary regime."

The great strategy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a truth proved in practice during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him.

At the historic meeting held at Hsiaohaerhpaling in August 1940, the great leader put forward a new policy for bringing about the great event of national liberation and after the meeting he intelligently organized and led the struggle for its realization.

While giving the Japanese imperialists one heavy blow after another by conducting small-unit activities, he firmly preserved the Korean People's Revolutionary Army brought up and trained in the protracted and arduous struggle. Nor is this all. He educated and trained all the KPRA men so that they might be more firmly prepared ideologically and militarily. And he saw to it that careful reconnoitering and political activities were carried on energetically for the final battle on the one hand and on the other preparations were pushed forward for the nation-wide uprising of the Korean people.

As soon as the favourable revolutionary situation was created, the great leader who had made every preparation for bringing about the great revolutionary event of national liberation gave the order on August 9, 1945 to all the KPRA units to advance and defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the homeland.

Following the historic order issued by the leader the KPRA units started on a stormy charge towards Namyang in North Hamgyong Province through East Manchuria, towards Sinuiju through South Manchuria and towards the eastern coasts of the northern part of Korea, conducting landing operations at Unggi and Chongjin.

In the face of the strong attack by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Japan's "impregnable defence line" guarding the border, collapsed like a wall of clay, and the main forces of the Kwantung Army, so proud of its might, were crushed completely.

Having participated in the final battle for the country's liberation for which they had waited so eagerly more than 15 years, men of the KPRA mowed down the enemy troops in succession in high spirits. Notwithstanding all kinds of sacrifice, they were always at the front in attacking the enemy, and opened the way for the advancing army, demolishing the enemy which was resisting madly.

It happened when a battle was fought on the Manhyang Pass. The Japanese imperialists entrenched themselves in the concrete pillboxes and bunkers set up along the ridges of the pass, one of their important fortresses, and offered a stiff resistance. The firing of the heavy machineguns barred the advance of the KPRA units for a while. Each of the KPRA men volunteered to join in a storming corps to destroy the enemy pillboxes. The storming corps formed by nine selected soldiers of the KPRA charged under the rain of bullets and, blowing up the three pillboxes with hand grenades, opened the way for the advancing units at last.

In all other battles, too, the KPRA men fought heroically and won consecutive victories, thereby performing immortal exploits.

Expanding the battle results the KPRA units liberated Komusan, Kilju, Songjin and Hamhung and landing in Wonsan advanced towards Yangyang and Pyongyang.

At the news that the KPRA led by the leader had begun the final battle for the liberation of the homeland, the Korean people actively helped its military activities everywhere, attacking and wiping out Japanese imperialist gendarmes, police stations, government offices and other enemy institutions of the colonial ruling apparatus.

Having suffered an irretrievable defeat by the fierce attack of the KPRA units, the Japanese imperialists surrendered unconditionally on August 15, 1945.

The Korean people were thus freed from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule which had lasted for 36 long years.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, returned home in triumph, leading the KPRA.

The triumphal return home of the leader was realized through the 20-odd-year long revolutionary tempest and bloody struggle. This signified the brilliant victory of his revolutionary struggle and, at the same time, the materialization of the ardent desire of the Korean Communists and people.

Kim Ik Gwon

Troops of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army land at Unggi to liberate the country in accordance with the operational plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Railway Electrification Makes Rapid Progress

The electrification of the Pyongyang-Sariwon line is being pushed forward at a very high speed.

Through the "speed campaign" the militant workers of the Electrified Railway Construction Regiment made considerable successes so far in their work though they started it only a short time before. They finished 75 per cent of the work for setting up electric poles. The work of installing two overhead lines—the trolley wire and the wire-holding cable—was stepped up and the construction of traction substations was propelled along with indoor electric work.

The militant workers of the Fifth Company of the Trolley Line Laying Battalion created a speed twice as fast as before in the work of setting up electric poles, prompted by a single desire to prepare themselves as the revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader, striving to reach their goal without a hitch as they had resolved to do.

The flames of innovation flared up among the workers who undertook railway improvement project. Without causing a hitch in the regular service of all trains, they lifted the whole lot of rails in 800 metre-long section in one and half an hour, and thus demonstrated again the heroic mettle of our railway builders.

The hearts of the railway electrification workers are now inflamed with burning determination to carry out the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the end, holding him in high esteem with loyalty. They are now pursuing the Chollima march to finish the project of electrifying the Pyongyang-Sariwon line ahead of schedule, that is, by October 10 this year and start another work—electrification of the line between Sariwon and Haeju.

Li Chan Sun

To Become Reliable Successors to Revolution

At Kang Ban Sok Revolutionary School

The students of the Kang Ban Sok Revolutionary School are growing up to be communist revolutionaries of Juche-type and reliable successors to revolution who will complete the cause of our revolution, modelling after the lofty revolutionary spirit of Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a prominent leader of the communist women's movement in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

Our revolutionary task has not yet been completed. US imperialism still remains and so does Japanese imperialism. In south Korea landlords, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese, pro-US minions survive as ever. So long as the enemy exists, we must continue to make the revolution and push it forward unbendingly from generation to generation.

Upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the students of the school strove heart and soul to revolutionize themselves and raise their ideological and theoretical level.

Following the revolutionary habit of studying of Kang Ban Sok who had a strong desire for study and a great spirit of inquiry, they devoted all their energies to their study to thoroughly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and acquire his revolutionary theories and methods systematically and deeply.

In order to prepare mental pabulum of revolution, Kang Ban Sok practiced penmanship and learned letters by heart when she found time to spare while cooking meals in the kitchen or working on a hand loom despite fatigue and studied till late at night, turning up the flickering wick of an oil lamp. Emulating her habit of energetic studying, the students of the school always carry books with them and read them, saving every minute and every second when they walk along the streets or just before the start of meetings. This is the way they make themselves fervent lovers of learning.

They work out perspective study plans for every school year and every term plus specific monthly and weekly plans of study. Under these plans, they study the immortal classic works and teachings of the leader, read the pamphlet "Let Us Learn from Kang Ban Sok" and the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" and take notes of their important content.

They visit Mangyongdae, the native place dear to the hearts of our people, Chilgol, Ponghwari and other revolutionary and historic places on a planned basis. Through this, they acquire wide knowledge of the childhood of the great leader and the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, his father, and Kang Ban Sok, his mother, and keep their lofty revolutionary spirit deep in their minds.

Besides, they go to see many factories and enterprises regularly to acquaint themselves well with the actual situation there, through which they consolidate the knowledge they have acquired in lessons and gained by themselves and constantly raise their political and practical qualifications.

Further, they take part in labour and social and political activities to become reliable successors to revolution.

Learning from the noble features of Kang Ban Sok who loved labour and cultivated the fine spirit of industry from her childhood, the students of the school actively participate in voluntary public labour. They lend a helping hand to workers in production places. During their vacation they go home and render active assistance to nearby factories and cooperative farms.

They model after the methodical and revolutionary mode of life of Kang Ban Sok. They furnished the interior of the school nicely like a palace and its exterior like a garden.

Not only that. The students of the school who deeply acquired Kang Ban Sok's methods of political work and work with the masses are applying them in their work and life.

In factories, enterprises and rural villages, they give explanations, have conversations and give lectures concerning the Party's policies and also conduct energetic economic agitation.

In this way, the students of the school have assiduously learned from Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea and a prominent leader of the women's movement of our country, in their study and in all their work and life and firmly equipped themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and the lines and policies of our Party, preparing themselves better as the lifeguards and death-defying corps of the leader and as the successors to our revolution.

Kwak Chun Man

Students of the Kang Ban Sok Revolutionary School study the revolutionary ideas of the great leader

Students Grow Up to Be Cadres of Juche Type

The university and college students of Korea are growing to be successors to the cause of our revolution and builders of socialism and communism, having the nation's hopes and expectations centered upon them under the profound solicitude and loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The university and college students are the new revolutionary generation firmly equipped with the Juche idea, the monolithic idea of our Party, and knowing no other idea than the Juche idea of our Party."

The students, finding the worth and honor of their life in holding dear this precious title given by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and adding lustre to it, are giving full play to their youthful talent and enthusiasm to become ardent revolutionaries thoroughly equipped with the Juche idea of the leader and possessors of a high level of scientific and technological knowledge during their school days.

Under the motto "Let us learn from the great leader", the students are preparing themselves as his lifeguards and guard detachment, vigorously waging "the 1,000-ri long journey for learning" guard detachment movement to learn from the childhood and youthhood of the leader.

They set it as the first and foremost task to deeply study the immortal classic works and teachings of the leader and his brilliant and glorious revolutionary history and are addressing themselves to studying genuine scientific knowledge which serves the interests of the Korean revolution, the interests of our people.

All the students of the second-year class of the political economy course, the faculty of economics of the Kim Il Sung University, who raised the first torch of this guard detachment movement are excellent students. They are a model for all the students of the country in work, life and study.

The students of universities and colleges throughout the country are emulating their experience, with the result that the ranks of excellent and honour classes are steadily increasing.

They are firmly arming themselves with the great Juche idea of the leader and the Party's policies, its embodiment, through their study and consolidating their knowledge and cultivating the capacity to apply it skillfully to the reality by closely combining theory with practice.

In particular, they are penetrating deep into the grandiose reality where the battle of huge socialist construction is going on, making a great contribution to the fulfilment of the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and reliably preparing themselves as political activists, commanding personnel of revolution.

They are widely explaining and propagating the great Juche idea of the leader and the Party's lines and policies, its embodiment, among the masses and vigorously rousing the working people to the struggle for their implementation.

They are also conducting scientific research needed for consolidating the independent industrial system by use of our natural resources and our technique and greatly helping toward the development of the national economy by solving scientific and technical problems arising in the reality.

Pae Jun Hyong, student of the metallurgical engineering faculty of the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, now having practical training at the Nampo Smeltery, endeavoured with all devotion to implement the instructions of the leader that all arsenic gas coming out of the stack of the smeltery should be absorbed and finally succeeded in sending out clean smoke by completing an absorption device. He was honoured with the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK thanks to the deep trust and solicitude of the leader.

Our medical students who are a new generation of Juche type growing up in the embrace of the leader willingly offer even their blood and flesh to save the lives of men. They are skillfully solving scientific and technical problems arising in the course of practical training. They are deeply stirring the hearts of all people by saving the lives of people in a critical condition with the devotion of all their sincerity and talents.

The Korean students who have grown up amid the deep trust and love of the leader are proud of their feats in the past.

In the grim days of the great Fatherland Liberation War for crushing the US imperialist aggressors, they rushed to the front, taking up a rifle in stead of pen. When a gun salute was fired in congratulation of the victory of the war they returned to their schools and raised the slogan "study is also a battle".

In the difficult days of the post-war rehabilitation and construction they took part in building factories and cities on debris, holding a pen in one hand and a hammer in the other.

In the days of hard-fought battles our students with the single heart of loyalty to the leader dedicated their youth and lives without hesitation as if they were a mere piece of straw. In the days of the arduous postwar rehabilitation and construction they learned from the class will of the working class and now they are playing an important role as commanding personnel of revolution in all fields of the national economy.

Comrade Pae Jun Hyong, student hero, says:

"I learn and learn not for personal fame or success in life but to become a cornerstone in making shine the socialist fatherland provided by the leader. My greatest happiness and highest honour is to be a member of the lifeguards, death-defying corps of the leader and devote my youth and life unhesitatingly to the struggle, following the road indicated by the leader."

Cho Chun Ak

International Junior Friendship Gymnastic Contests among Socialist Countries Held

The 1974 International Junior Friendship Gymnastic Contests among Socialist Countries took place in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for three days from August 4 to 6.

The contests were participated in by two teams of the DPRK, the host country, and one team each from the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Our gymnasts who had cultivated indomitable fighting will, great physical strength and Juche-oriented gymnastics, learning to their hearts' content in the warm embrace of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung came out first and third in men's team total and second in women's team total by waging vigorous campaigns for ideology, fighting spirit, speed and technique.

In the three-day competitions they won one trophy cup and carried off five gold medals, five silver medals and four bronze medals.

Thus, they once again demonstrated the great power of the Juche-based physical culture and sports which they refined through day-to-day training under the affectionate care of the fatherly leader.

The contests contributed to strengthening the friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of socialist countries and training the reserves of gymnasts.

Kim In Gyu

A scene of a gymnastic contest

Children's Hearts Also Burn with Loyalty to the Leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"It is a great joy and pride of our Party and people that the Young Pioneers who will succeed to our revolution are growing up... to be reliable ones."

Under the warm care of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung our Young Pioneers are making strenuous efforts to prepare themselves as the Juche type of communist revolutionaries, true to his revolutionary ideas.

A Magnolia Tree and a Sheet of Paper with Its Sketch

One day consignment of a magnolia tree in fresh verdure reached the Mangyongdae Historic Site Management Office.

The workers there had till then seen many a beautiful flowering trees the people in different parts of the country had donated in all sincerity. But never before had they seen one like that magnolia tree. Its senders turned out to be the members of the Young Pioneers Corps of the Chollima Chokdong Senior Middle School in Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province. Together with the tree came a brief letter. It stated that they spotted the magnolia tree in a mountain of the Taebaek-san range and digged it out to send it to Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the Korean revolution, in the hope that it would add to its beauty. This was an expression of their loyalty to the Marshal, the letter added. Enclosed therein was a sheet of paper with a sketch of the tree on it. It was the sketch showing to which direction branch or root spreads itself and how many degrees of the angle of gradient. Boys wanted to see the tree go on spreading their branches to rich foliage as soon as it put down firm roots in the soil of Mangyongdae.

The people there were greatly moved, as they saw the sketch permeated with the lofty feelings of loyalty.

Boys' Loyalty

A few days later, a letter came to the school boys. It said that the Management Office decided to plant the magnolia tree in front of the wattle gate of the straw-thatched house in historic Mangyongdae where the sun of the Korean revolution rose. The school boys who sent it, it noted, were accorded the honour to be invited there and plant it by themselves.

A group of boys—Li Yun Nam, Kang Sung Nam and few others—led by teacher Chong Hui Suk, instructor of the Young Pioneers organization of the school, now found themselves in a train bound for Pyongyang. Soon after the train pulled out of the station the pleasant memories of events that happened a few weeks earlier flooded back to their minds.

With the anniversary of the fatherly Marshal's birthday at hand, the Young Pioneers of the school were pondering over how they could express their allegiance to him. A good idea hit upon them. They decided to spot a fine magnolia tree, though rare in their native place, and send it to Mangyongdae.

The school committee of Young Pioneers Corps gave full support to this plan and formed a magnolia-finding party made up of nine boys.

Since then, together with the Young Pioneers Corps instructor, they went out after school, and climbed up and down the rugged mountains of the Taebaek-san range along untrodden path in an effort to locate a magnolia tree. At last a tall magnolia tree gently swaying in wind on a steep slope caught their attention.

They digged the earth around it 1.5 times wider than required lest even a string of its roots should be damaged.

Li Yun Nam sketched it with the help of a compass and graduator to give brief description as to location of its root, the angle of gradient.

Soon after, the work was well under way to ball the root and hold it in place with straw-made burlap. But the burlap fell short. The boys slipped off their cotton-wadded jackets and used them in wrapping the root. Then they carried it to the school.

A general membership meeting of the Young Pioneers organization took place to discuss the matter of forwarding the tree to Mangyongdae, and the boys did not leave it unattended even for a moment till it was loaded onto a wagon.

Earth in Knapsacks

The school boys arrived at Mangyongdae on the morning of March 15. A significant ceremony was held at 3 p. m. that day in front of the house to plant the magnolia.

It was a great pleasure that the flowering tree, which they themselves had digged out, was to be planted at a spot nearest to the house in Mangyongdae where the leader was born, spent his childhood and nurtured the high aim for the revolution. Now the time came. Their hearts thumped hard, overwhelmed with unfathomable emotion.

Sung Nam, a shovel in his hand, glanced back at his instructor. The instructor undid the three knapsacks they had carried with them. They were full of darkish soil taken from the very spot where the magnolia had stood.

The people present there could not stand looking at a lump of earth unmoved. They could see the noble mind of these little boys who were always ready to willingly lay down even their lives for the leader and the Party centre.

The boys in Pyonggang who are resolved to succeed to the revolution and remain loyal to the leader, holding his revolutionary family in high esteem, for many, many years to come!

The magnolia permeated with their immeasurable allegiance, will always be clothed in green, adding to the beauty of the straw-thatched house in Mangyongdae.

Kim Yun Sik

Pupils loyal to the leader always take good care of the historic revolutionary site
Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

(Continued from Page 1)

DPRK was thus achieved in the main.

What was more, I had the highest honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung. This came as a surprise to me.

President Kim Il Sung spared time to meet me, a nameless old visitor to this country, though time was so precious to him, and that happened during his on-the-spot guidance.

What a tender care he showed for me during my nearly-a-month-long stay in the DPRK!

When he was informed of our desire to climb Mt. Paekdu-san, he took measure for us to enjoy the service of a special plane. After our return to the quarter from Mt. Paekdu-san, the President, busy as he was with his on-the-spot guidance in a district far away from Pyongyang, personally telephoned well past midnight to find out if we safely came back from the trip, what my blood pressure was, whether we were cold and how we liked the food served in an inn in the mountainous village. He had his mind at rest after learning of all these. Nor was it all. The President phoned several times to inquire after our health. Concerned about the health of this old man, he brought us to quarter ourselves, on the Changsuwon guest house in Pyongyang nestling in verdure.

It was in the midst of this warm affection that I perceived a phase of the unique political philosophy of President Kim Il Sung that runs through his on-the-spot guidance well known to all. My joy and emotion was immense.

Thinking this, I spent well-nigh a sleepless night and greeted the morning of June 30.

My car leaped forward, and a wide expanse of the well-known Yoldusamcholli Plains slowly glided by. In the former days the peasants there, I was told, had to till the waterless land shedding tears of blood. Before liberation the Japanese imperialists, with a covetous eye to the fertile plains, made a fuss about an "irrigation project" for 12 years, but nothing came of it. They didn't even start the project.

It was not until President Kim Il Sung won back the plains that one of the best irrigation systems in the world was introduced there. Lake Yonpung-ho was the supplier of water in this irrigation system. It was richly stored with crystal-clear water, surrounded with hills, high and low. I saw rest homes and sanatoria at the foot of the hills, where the holiday-makers were enjoying themselves.

I was told that the water flows from Lake Yonpung-ho into 70,000 *chongbo* of Yoldusamcholli Plains that stretch far to Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties and Sunan district and that water released through a lock of Lake Yonpung-ho comes to the end of the waterway a week later in Pyongwon county. Splendid irrigation system, I thought.

My car reached where President Kim Il Sung was.

He and his wife came out of doors and cordially met us.

My heart throbbed hard, full of the joy of meeting the President as I desired for so long a time, and afterward I could not remember how I walked up to him. When I pulled myself together, I found mine in the warm hand of the President.

He said that he wanted to spend a Sunday together, not as President but as a close friend.

I am a kind of shy man, by nature, and can hardly express myself to others. So, though I am 80 years old, the meeting with a stranger usually makes my heart beat high. But things were quite different at that time though I could not tell why. Some fifteen minutes' presence beside him made me feel I could say to him anything without reserve.

I was completely fascinated by the noble personality of the President who treated me in a free and easy manner, without formality.

He said that the question of building up the ranks of intellectuals is one of the matters of key importance on which depends the success of the revolution and construction particularly in those countries freed from the yoke of colonial rule, and told me of the experience gained in solving this question on the Juche-based stand.

Though most of the old intellectuals of Korea who were from the propertied class received education from Japanese imperialism and served the Japanese imperialists and capitalists in the former days, they possessed the anti-imperialist idea, the idea of opposing Japanese imperialism, and the consciousness of national independence because they, intellectuals in a colony, had been subjected to national humiliation and discrimination by Japanese imperialism, the President noted. He said he put faith in their patriotic zeal and revolutionary spirit and mobilized them in the revolution and construction.

I said to him that I wanted to know how Dr. Li Sung Gi and the scientists who had returned from Japan were faring on. To this he told me about them unreservedly.

While attentively listening to the President, I felt infinite envy at the intellectuals of Korea.

When I heard from the President about the Juche-oriented policy toward intellectuals and about the perspective of the revolution and construction of Korea, I keenly felt that President Kim Il Sung, who plans everything by himself, carries it into practice in person, makes it successful and ascribes all the achievements to the people, is a great man of the revolution.

Having wound up my itinerary in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I was spending the last night in Korea, feeling loath to leave. The second anniversary of the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement fell on that day.

I enjoyed the beautiful nocturnal view of Pyongyang through the windowpane, and the sufferings caused to Korea by the division gnawed at my heart. Floating before my mind's eyes was what I saw in Sinchon and Panmunjom.

Such was the ways I felt, and from this one can guess how President Kim Il Sung would feel about it.

Here, I remember a moving story about him.

Once the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet in celebration of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

When everything was ready, a Party worker called on him to ask for his presence. But he was out. As usual, he was with the workers of a factory that day. He said to the Party worker that they failed to read his mind and that how he could care about the congratulation offered on his birthday when the country was not reunified yet.

What an impressive story it is!

He is the leader who takes care of the state affairs, denying himself sleep and rest, to give a reunified Korea to the Korean people. This is why the Korean people look up to him as the sun of the nation.

At an interview with the correspondents of "The New York Times," he said:

"You asked me what is the best gift I could give to our people. It is the reunification of the country."

A true leader of the people, he tirelessly traverses along the road of revolution, forgetting sleep and rest, so as to relieve as early as possible the Korean people of the sufferings caused by national division.

Every fruit of the struggle reaped by him on the road of revolution and the short cut to national reunification with the great Juche idea represents a great lodestar that blazes the trail for the fighting third world and a banner for the liberation of mankind.

The US imperialists, the common enemy, have trampled underfoot the North-South Joint Statement published on the basis of the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung and turned down the realistic and reasonable proposal of the DPRK Government to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. The Pak Jung Hi clique have been ushering even the Japanese militarists into south Korea and driving the south Korean people into dire strait by stirring up a storm of fascism unprecedented in history.

But this is an ugly behaviour of the defeated who dig themselves their own grave, as history shows.

Korea has the heroic people who routed the Japanese imperialists and defeated the US imperialists thanks to the brilliant strategy of President Kim Il Sung who stands at the head of the world revolution and under his wise leadership. So it will be reunified far beyond doubt. Today Korea's reunification is not only a link in the whole chain of the Korean revolution but is a link of the struggle to smash the strategy of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists manoeuvring to cause unrest and create tension in Asia. It is also a matter that concerns the entire Asian people.

It is also a matter that concerns myself. With the conviction confirmed during my visit to Korea, I will do all I can to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As parting, President Kim Il Sung told me to revisit Korea in the near future.

I believe that the day will come when I will be able to visit a reunified Korea.

I reverentially wish President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the realization of the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Third World Countries Can Develop and Utilize Continental Shelves in a Rational Way

Delegate of DPRK Speaks at Second Committee of Third UN Conference on Sea Laws

Kim Chang Guk, delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made speeches on the question of continental shelf and economic zone at the Second Committee of the Third UN Conference on Sea Laws, according to a report from Caracas.

Referring to the question of continental shelf on July 30 he denounced the imperialists' aggression and plunder as regards the continental shelf and stressed that the third world countries can rationally develop and utilize continental shelves for the building of their national economy and for the country's prosperity and development.

On our principled stand toward the question of continental shelf he said:

The coastal countries can independently and rationally define the limit line of continental shelves as the natural extension of the land outside the territorial waters and economic zones and has sovereignty over the living organism, seabed minerals and other lifeless resources within the continental shelves.

In the waters of the continental shelves outside the territorial waters, ships and aircraft of all countries have the freedom of normal navigation and aviation.

But, such freedom should not hinder the coastal countries in prospecting and developing continental shelves.

If a country wants to lay submarine cable or a pipeline on a continental shelf, it should reach an agreement with the coastal country concerned on its course.

The boundary line between the countries whose continental shelves are linked together or lie opposite to each other should be determined through negotiation between them on the principles of middle line or equal distance.

The development of the seabed outside national jurisdiction and ocean floor should strictly be prohibited until a new international system on the continental shelves is established.

The navigation of warships in territorial waters or straits is possible with prior approval of the coastal countries.

Speaking of the question of economic zones outside territorial waters on August 5, he reaffirmed the DPRK Government's support to the claim of the third world countries to a 200 mile territorial sea limit and condemned the imperialist maritime powers for denying the coastal countries the right to the living resources of economic waters.

He stressed that the following points of principle should be taken into consideration in drawing up new sea laws:

Firstly, the coastal countries shall exercise full sovereignty over the living and non-living resources in the 200 mile economic waters and jurisdiction over the protection and preservation of such resources in the waters;

Secondly, the inland countries shall enjoy reasonable rights and interests in the economic waters of neighbouring coastal countries. Such rights and interests shall be put into a concrete form under regional or bilateral agreements between them;

Thirdly, other countries shall not infringe upon the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the coastal countries in their economic waters and the coastal countries shall not hamper the freedom of navigation and freedom of laying maritime cables and pipelines allowed in the waters.

Those countries which intend to lay maritime cables and pipelines in the economic waters of coastal countries shall reach an agreement with the coastal countries on their courses;

Fourthly, the boundary line between countries whose economic waters adjoin each other or stand opposite to each other shall be solved through agreement between them on the principles of middle line or equal distance.

(KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Fascist Clique Condemned at Home and Abroad

Finnish Prime Minister Lodges Protest

Kalevi Sorsa, Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland, sent a telegram to the Pak Jung Hi clique on August 2, protesting against the savage repression by the Pak Jung Hi gang of cutthroats who are going to punish and murder en masse south Korean patriotic youth, students and democratic figures, according to a report from Helsinki.

In the telegram he stressed:

Having heard the news that the south Korean authorities passed death sentences on many people on charges of violation of the "emergency measures", I, from the humanitarian point of view, demand the south Korean authorities to revoke death sentences passed on them.

(KCNA)

Danish Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Danish Foreign Ministry issued a statement on August 2, denouncing the repressive acts of the Pak Jung Hi gang of cutthroats who are going to punish and murder south Korean patriots en masse, according to a report from Copenhagen.

In the statement the Danish Foreign Ministry expressed apprehensions over the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique passed death sentences on a large number of people on charges of violation of the "emergency measures" and demanded, proceeding from the humanitarian spirit, that the south Korean authorities cancel death sentences passed on them.

(KCNA)

Overseas Koreans' Struggle Gains Further Momentum

Recently Koreans abroad have kept up their vigorous struggle exposing and denouncing the murderous suppressive acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the patriotic youth and students and democratic personages of south Korea.

A mass rally and demonstration of Koreans were held in New York under the sponsorship of "the International Committee for Delivering South Korean Political Offenders".

They had a rally in front of the building of the "Observer Office" of the south Korean puppets at the UN Headquarters and adopted a statement.

Disclosing and condemning the fascist outrages committed by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi bandits in wantonly trampling upon the democratic freedom and rights, the statement called for launching a dynamic movement to rescue the south Korean patriotic youth and students and democratic figures in various forms such as sending a letter of protest to the fascist hangmen and their instigator, the US government.

The participants at the rally presented to the "Observer Office" a letter of protest addressed to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, strongly demanding an immediate stoppage of the murderous cruelties and release of all the patriots.

Then, they demonstrated in the street where offices of foreign countries at the UN Headquarters are situated and their struggle evoked support and sympathy from diplomats of various countries and the people of the United States.

Besides, all strata of Koreans, among them men of literature and art, professors, scholars, religious men, in New York staged a demonstration in front of the UN Headquarters building, chanting the slogans "Dispose of cutthroat Pak Jung Hi", "Stop murderous trial", "Release all the patriots at once", etc.

The "ROK Students' Association in Washington" published a statement concerning the current situation and demanded of the south Korean puppet clique the prompt release of all the imprisoned patriots.

The "Juche", a magazine published by Korean residents in West Germany, carried a writing laying bare the unheard-of fascist suppressive barbarities of the Pak Jung Hi military gang against the south Korean people.

The magazine declared that the brutal repression by the Pak Jung Hi military gang is a ferocious and planned one which surpasses the cruelty of the Japanese imperialists during the period of their past 36-year-long colonial rule over Korea in all spheres, political, social, economic, mental and psychological.

The "Union of South Korean Youth in Japan" held an emergency meeting and demonstration in Tokyo, Japan.

Put up at the meeting place were many slogans "Down with the Pak dictatorial 'regime'!", "The Japanese government must stop neo-colonialist aggression on south Korea!" and so on.

Many young people who made speeches at the meeting unanimously stated that the intolerable reality that the patriotic youth and students and democratic figures are exposed to the danger of being murdered by the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruffians makes their blood boil full of national indignation. They evinced their firm determination to stubbornly fight till they deliver them and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Kim Byong Chol

Koreans in West Germany demonstrate denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits

RPR Issues Appeal to World's People

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in an appeal issued on July 28 to the international democratic organizations and democratic political parties and public organizations of various countries and the world's people, condemned the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for their manoeuvres to ruthlessly suppress, punish and murder south Korean patriotic youth and students and personages of all circles, according to the Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in south Korea.

As for the revolutionaries and many youth and students who have waged a just patriotic struggle for the democratization of society in south Korea and the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the personages of all strata who have given sympathy and support to them, their safety is endangered very much due to the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's shuddering, wholesale punitive and murderous barbarities unprecedented in world history, the appeal noted, and sharply exposed and denounced the brutalities of the fascist hangmen.

The appeal demanded that the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen stop at once their murderous trial and savage repression of the revolutionaries, patriotic youth and students and democrats, annul all the punishments already persecuted and sentenced to them and set free the illegally arrested and imprisoned revolutionaries and patriots unconditionally and immediately.

It pointed out that it is the US-Japanese imperialists and none other who support the dictatorship and brutal suppressive acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and zealously incite them to treachery to the country and the people, provocation of a new war, confrontation of the north and the south and freezing of national division. And it demanded that the US and Japanese aggressors desist from such criminal activities and get out of south Korea forthwith.

To check the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are manipulated by the US-Japanese aggressive forces is an important link in the chain of the sacred struggle for defence of justice and democracy and for achievement of peace in Korea and the rest of the world, it stressed, and continued:

The Central Committee of the RPR appeals to the international democratic organizations, democratic political parties and public organizations of various countries and the honest-minded people of the world that respect the independence and dignity of men and democracy to bitterly denounce the vicious dictatorship and brutal repressive outrages of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and conduct their activities more extensively to rescue the south Korean revolutionaries and patriots whose lives are menaced and thereby extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic youth and students and the people of all walks of life including the members of the RPR for democratization of society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

South Korean Fascist Hangmen Demand Heavy Penalties for Opposition Politician, Professors and Religionists

The murderous Pak Jung Hi gang at the military tribunal on August 9 committed the outrage of imposing 15 years of imprisonment and the same term of "forfeiture of civil rights" upon former "president" Yun Bo Son, Christian pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and university professor Kim Dong Gil and 10 years in prison and the same term of "forfeiture of civil rights" upon rector of the Theological College Kim Chang Guk on charges of "violation of the emergency measures", according to a report from Seoul.

Charging these personages of various circles with involvement in the faked-up "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", the fascist hangmen committed this high-handed act on the absurd allegation that they "instigated students and helped a rebellion".

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers admitted they had no ground to back the prosecution and that this murderous trial was an extension of their moves to suppress and remove all the elements disobeying their fascist dictatorship.

Fair public opinion at home and abroad and even people and publication in the western world are unanimous in saying that the south Korean youth and students did not stage demonstrations and distribute handbills calling for "communist revolution" as alleged by the Pak Jung Hi gang of plotters. They only demanded democratic rights and freedom and desired the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The said five personages of various circles expressed solidarity for the mass movement of the youth and students who rose in demand of freedom and democracy and participated in the one-million signature campaign of "petitioning the amendment" of the fascist "revitalized constitution".

But the Pak Jung Hi clique of murderers and agents came out with ridiculous arguments, accusing the said five persons of being "helpers" or "accomplices", on the basis of the false charge that youth and students "schemed to establish a communist regime", and passed the afore-said penalties upon them. Such far-fetched act can be committed only by the brazen-faced gangsters who stoop to any infamy in carrying their intrigue into practice.

The prosecution once again showed how utterly the Pak Jung Hi clique are isolated from the people of all walks of life and what uneasiness they are seized with.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits find themselves at bay where they can hardly maintain their power or prolong their remaining days without suppressing even the former "president" or such religionists as pastor and bishop.

To get out of it, they are becoming more frenzied in staging murderous trials and imposing penalties on the strength of "emergency measures". But, this will result in wringing their windpipe.

(KCNA)

Japanese Militarism Paving the Way for Overseas Aggression

Desperate Moves for Fascistization

It is twenty-nine years since Japanese imperialism was defeated in World War II. Having revived rapidly under the active patronage of US imperialism, Japanese militarism is again following the road of aggression in a silly attempt to realize the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere", oblivious of the bitter lessons of history.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Japan's reactionary ruling circles are spurring on militarization and transforming the internal structures more rapidly along fascist lines, continuously clamouring for Japan to play a 'leading role in Asia', claiming it is high time for Japan to have 'military power commensurate with her national power'."

For overseas aggression Japanese reactionaries are not only hastening militarization of all domains—political, economic and military—but are bent on transforming their inner structure along fascist lines. To this end, they are in a frenzy to implant militarism and revanchism in the people's minds.

As a major link in the establishment of fascist system the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are desperately working to restore the emperor autocracy and fan up worship toward the emperor, the No. 1 war criminal.

They openly claim that the "emperor" be granted the supreme power by the constitution. In the Liberal-Democratic Party an institution was set up to push forward this plan. Obviously this is aimed to restore the fascist emperor autocracy and place all authority including supreme commanding power in his hands, so that all resources, manpower and materials can be easily mobilized on his order in aggressive war.

Meanwhile, Japanese reactionaries are working to formulate by law the song "kimigayo" as the "national anthem" and the "flag of Rising Sun", symbolic of aggression and war, as the "national flag", glorifying the "eternity" of the emperor system.

This attempt is also designed to implant emperor worship into the minds of the people and vigorously push forward preparations for war of aggression.

Every year functions are held on the "kigensetsu" ("Empire Day") and New Year Day at shrines such as Meiji Jingu, Ise Jingu, Kashihara Jingu. These functions are used as encouraging people to die for the emperor.

The Japanese reactionaries resort to every possible means to inspire them with the spirit of militarism and revanchism, undermining the anti-war, anti-militarist, anti-fascist leanings deeply rooted in the hearts of people.

It is reported that recently they railroaded the notorious "bill on Yasukuni Jinja" through the Diet, which had been rejected four times.

The "Yasukuni Jinja" built for Japanese "Imperial Army" soldiers killed in wars of aggression serves as a propaganda centre for imbuing the people with revanchism and man-killing spirit. It should be perfectly clear that the bill on the "Yasukuni Jinja" which has now come under state protection is aimed at impelling the people toward war of aggression.

A step was taken to publish many copies of "reminiscences" of a former soldier by the name of Yokoi who returned home from Guam Islands after many years' stay in the jungle following the defeat of Japanese imperialism. Meanwhile, a "state welcome" was accorded to Onoda who returned home from Lubang Islands, the Philippines, after some 30 years' animal-like life. He was given opportunities to appear before the public and relate his experience. More than these, the war dead are decorated and memorial services for them are often held.

In his campaign speeches in Yamagata and other localities on the eve of elections to the House of Councilors, Japan's Prime Minister Tanaka extolled the criminal war of aggression in which Japanese imperialists slaughtered 20-million Asian people and dyed the modern history of Asia with blood.

This clearly shows that fascistization frantically pushed forward by Japanese reactionaries has now reached a grave stage.

At present in Japan hundreds of ultra-rightist organizations whose mission is to propagate militarism and revanchism are active under the direct patronage of the government.

The fascist bandits of "Seirankai" composed of advocators of militarism stated that "we must fight until Japan's flag will float in every quarter of the globe." There followed a "kigensetzu" demonstration where the rightist reactionaries shouted, "Long live the Emperor!" This coincided with Masahumi Ohashi's "harakiri" suicide in Tokyo. His last words were: "Japan must take the road of militarism." He was a militarist faithful to his predecessors who called for establishing the military fascist dictatorship centring on the emperor. This kind of fascist frenzy is no uncommon occurrence.

All the facts show that the aggressive nature of Japanese reactionaries has not changed in the least.

The schemes of Japanese militarism which are becoming more undisguised constitute a grave menace to peace and security of Asia.

Their manoeuvres, however, are nothing but foolish acts of those who turn their faces away from the changes and trend of the times. Asia is not the backward Asia in former days. The day is gone when the Japanese militarists could lord it over Asia. The Korean and other Asian people are watching every movement of Japanese reactionaries with high vigilance.

The Japanese militarists must face the reality squarely and act with discretion.

If they continue to follow the course against the trend of times in defiance of public opinion and people's strong protest, they will only meet with the final ruin.

Chin Song Hun

Tanaka: "Incarnation of the Japanese spirit!"

Cartoon by Ko Im Hong

Military Infiltration into South Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Japan's reactionary ruling circles started their full-scale economic infiltration into south Korea after manufacturing the criminal 'ROK-Japan treaty'. They are frantically working to reduce south Korea again into Japan's exclusive colony, stepping up political and military infiltration along with the economic infiltration."

The Japanese militarists are now stepping up the military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and military infiltration into south Korea, alleging that the "security of south Korea is directly linked with that of Japan"; the "38th parallel is an advanced post and a guard post for Japan and south Korea is a defence line of Japan".

It is a well-known fact that there have been established a series of joint operation systems between Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean puppet army—anti-air alarm system, the system of exchanging military informations, munitions supplying system, chain of military communication network.

Ultrashort wave air communication network has been set up in Fuchu in Japan, which connects Taegu of south Korea and areas along the Military Demarcation Line and Okinawa and the Japanese "Air Self-Defence Force". Meanwhile, a project is now under way to place all air fields and harbours of Japan and south Korea under unified chain of command.

The opening of the sea route between Pusan and Shimonoseki means linking the Seoul-Pusan speedway with the Japan proper. Thus they have become able to throw their aggression troops into the area along the Military Demarcation Line from the Japan proper within 11 hours, in case of emergency.

The opening of the south Korea-Japan air transportation route by Japanese planes means that the system of emergency transport to south Korea has been established.

Now that the advance route has been opened for the "Self-Defence Forces", the Japanese militarists are working hard to place the south Korean puppet army under their control.

"The Self-Defence Forces" conduct joint military exercises with the south Korean puppet army several times every year to hold the commanding power over the puppet army. They are even undertaking the job of training puppet pilots and ground men.

In an attempt to control the south Korean puppet army, the Japanese militarists are supplying it with aircraft, tanks, machineguns and other heavy weapons and military equipment.

This is evidenced by the transferring of scores of planes under the name of "training plane" and "gift", as well as some 4,500 military trucks, tanks and armoured cars.

In recent years they boosted the volume of "economic co-operation fund" several times, making it possible for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to purchase weapons and equipment for munitions factories from the United States.

They have stationed in south Korea a unit composed of high-ranking officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" under the name of "exchange of men in service".

They allege that this will "contribute to the joint defence system by getting men accustomed to the military system and military facilities of Japan and south Korea."

These officers work to perfect the joint operation system between the "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean puppet army. At the same time, they are, together with the US military advisory group, performing the role of advisors who command the puppet army.

Brass hats of the "Self-Defence Forces" often visit south Korea to inspect the units of puppet army, the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and have secret confabs with the puppets for an aggressive war.

In May this year the Japanese ambassador to south Korea, accompanied by seven military experts, inspected the posts of the puppet marine corps and held closed-door talks with the puppets. This clearly shows that the Japanese militarists' intervention in the south Korean puppet army has reached a grave stage.

They bluntly stated that "it is allowed by the constitution to dispatch the Self-Defence Forces to south Korea to protect the life and property of the Japanese and their concessions in south Korea." This reveals that the Japanese militarists are earnestly seeking a chance to send their troops to south Korea under the traditional slogan of "protecting the concessions."

Convincing proof of this is provided by the fact that in the "Self-Defence Forces" Korean language and the "history of Korean war" are included in their training programme.

This army is busy conducting landing operation exercises as well as the cold weather endurance training, aimed at getting its men accustomed to the climate and geographical conditions of Korea. It is an open secret that a huge aggressive force of Japan is deployed in the areas of Kyushu, nearest to south Korea.

All this testifies to the fact that the Japanese militarists, in tandem with US imperialism, are in a frenzy to reduce south Korea again to their colony by throwing obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification and creating "two Koreas". Their schemes also reveal that they intend to use south Korea as a springboard from which to invade the northern half of the Republic and realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

Their wicked ambition for aggression, however, can never be realized.

The Koreans of today are not those of yesterday, and the Asians of today are not those in the past.

If the Japanese militarists, backed by the US imperialists, recklessly launch a war against Korea and other Asian countries, they will be destroyed by the united strength of our people and other Asian revolutionary people.

Kim Sam

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